



# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2038.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1888.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

## Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL 500,000

Registered Office, 40, THEADNEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:  
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.  
" 6 " 4 " " "  
" 3 " 3 " " "  
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS a per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the BALANCES of such claims, purchased on advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

E. W. RUTTER,  
Manager.  
HONGKONG BRANCH.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £7,500,000.  
RESERVE FUND 4,000,000.  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—  
CHAIRMAN—HON. JOHN BELL-IRVING.  
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.  
C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq. S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.  
W. G. BRODIE, Esq. J. S. MOSES, Esq.  
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. L. POSENECKER, Esq.  
J. F. HOLLIDAY, Esq. N. A. SIBBS, Esq.  
B. LAYTON, Esq. E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.  
HONGKONG—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
SHANGHAI—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of a per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—  
For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.  
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.  
For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.  
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.  
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE business transacted.  
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong, Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.

2.—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, or MORE THAN \$50 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$5,000 in any one year.

3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3 1/2 per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1887.

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## Intimations.

CONTINUANCE OF

GREAT CHEAP SALE.

ROSE & CO.'S STOCK.

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

DOORS OPEN AT 9 A.M.

THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE CO., LD.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1888.

W. BREWER

IS the only maker of INDIA RUBBER STAMPS and can execute orders in one day, for any description of Stamps with the exception of Facsimile Stamps which necessitates two days labour. Prices cheaper than Ivory Stamps and the impressions much clearer.

Agent for WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES a stock of which just received. DEMON-TENNIS BATS all weights.

PRESES.

NEW PHOTOS of the PEAK and Peak Tramway and new Photos of Victoria.

W. BREWER,

UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1888.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED NEW STOCKS OF

CRICKETING GOODS:—

BATS, BALLS, STUMPS, LEG-GUARDS, &c.

CAPS, FLANNEL SHIRTS, SHOES, and SCORING BOOKS.

TENNIS GOODS:—

BATS and BALLS from Various Makers.

NETS, POLES, COURT MARKERS, &c.

TENNIS SHOES.

BATS RE-STRUNG.

LAWN MOWERS.

BILLIARD TABLES, CUES, BALLS, RESTS, &c.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1888.

ROBERT LANG & CO.,

TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

NEW GOODS.

TALL SILK HATS.

Black, Brown, Drab and Grey.

Hard Felt Hats.

Travelling and Soft Felt.

Tweed Hats and Caps in New Shapes.

Straw Hats and Pith Hats.

Silk Umbrellas from \$5 each, over 100 to choose from.

A large assortment of Walking Sticks.

Waterproof Coats, Leggings & Chair Aprons.

Travelling Rugs and Scotch Mauds.

Over Coatings, Light & Heavy.

Ulster Tweeds.

Fine Black Diagonal & Cork-screw for Dress Suits.

Black, Blue and Brown Fancy and Diagonal Coatings.

Fancy & Check Tweed Suitings.

Trousers in great variety of Stripes, Checks and Plain.

Cricketing Flannel, Stripes, Checks and Plain.

White and Fancy Vestings.

French Printed Shirts.

Unshrinkable Flannel.

Ready Made Ulsters in Stock.

Solid Leather Portmanteaus.

Overland Trunks, Gladstone Bags, and a variety of Traveling Cases, all sizes.

Winter, Medium and Summer Under Vests and Pants.

Silk Half-Hose, Black, Navy and Colors.

Lamb's Wool Merino and Lisle Thread Half-Hose.

White Dress Shirts.

Lacing & Elastic-side Walking Boots and Shoes.

Shooting Boots, Rubber Boots.

Patent Leather Boots & Shoes.

Dancing Pumps, all sizes.

Large Stock of Scarfs, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Braces, &c.

ROBT. LANG & CO.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1888.

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

STANDARD AND USEFUL BOOKS AT 50 CENTS EACH.

BOOK of Ready-made Speeches.

Modern Etiquette in Public and Private.

Modern Hoyle, or how to play Whist, Poker, Euchre, Nap, Chess, Draughts, &c.

The Best of Everything, by Author of Enquire Within.

Art of Ventrioloquism.

Familiar Latin Quotations and Proverbs.

Do. French do. do.

Do. English do. do.

Warne's Model Cookery.

Rejected Addresses, by Horace & James Smith.

Bulwer-Lytton's Dramatic Works.

The Shilling Peacocks, 1888.

Do. Baronetage, 1888.

Secretary's Assistant & Correspondent's Guide.

ART HAND BOOKS

Art of Marine Painting in Oil Colours.

Hand Book on Preservation of Pictures.

Comparative Anatomy as applied to the purpose of the Artist.

Art of Wood Engraving.

Half Hour Lectures in Drawing and Painting.

Art of Sketching from Nature.

Art of Landscape Painting in Water Colours.

System of Water Colour Painting.

Art of Marine Painting in Water Colours.

Hints on Sketching in Water Colour from Nature.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1888.

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EMPIRE BREWERY, SHANGHAI.

"EMPIRE" LIGHT PALE ALE IN "EMPIRE" EXTRA STOUT... BOTTLES.

Price 1/6 per doz. or 1/10 per doz. each.

Quarts 2/30 " 9/00 " 4 " 10/35 " 8 " 11/00 " 4 " 12/00 " 4 "

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1888.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1888.

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Hongkong, 27th July, 1888.

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CHS. J. GAUPP & CO., CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches, awarded the highest Prize at every Exhibition; and for Voigtlander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, and SPYGLASSES.

No. 6, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1888.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1888.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1888.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1888.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1888.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1888.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1888.

## Consignees.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship "ARABIC."

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

CHS. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1888.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship "NINGCHOW"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before Noon, on the 22nd inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 22nd instant, at 4 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 22nd inst. will be subject to rent.

(Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 A.M., TO-DAY.)

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1888.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"DIAMANTE."

Captain A. W. R. Cobban, will be despatched for the above Ports, on MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1888.

STEAM TO STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

(Calling at Colombo should inducement offer.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"KHIVA"

will leave for the above places on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at NOON, instead of as previously advertised.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1888.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND Ports, and taking through Cargo to New Zealand, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"GUTHRIE,"

Captain Craig, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 P.M., instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1888.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"CLAMORGANSHIRE,"

will be despatched for the above Ports, on THURSDAY, the 27th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1888.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Steamship

"ABERDEEN,"

C. Taylor, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about the 28th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1888.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.

(PASSING THROUGH THE INLAND SEA.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"ANCONA"

will leave for the above places on or about the 28th September.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1888.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"HYDASPES"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the outward English Mail.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1888.

THE "GIBB" LINE.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

Taking through Cargo for QUEENSLAND PORTS, ADELAIDE, TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, &c.

THE British Steamer

"TARTAR,"

Captain Bailey, will be despatched as above on or about the 6th proximo.

Attention is directed to this Steamer's comfortable Saloon and State Rooms, affording excellent Accommodation for First Class Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Managers.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1888.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1888.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1888.

## Shipping.

STEAMERS.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

THE Steamship



## Intimations.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

OUR NEW SEASON'S  
FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS  
ARE NOW READY.

Flower	Parcels of 50 Packets, price, \$10.00
Vegetable	of 20 " " " 5.00
Single Packets at list prices.	753

## SPECIAL FLORIST'S SEEDS.

In Packets of six or more named varieties,  
viz:—  
CLOVE PINKS—FANSIES—PHLOX—  
HOLLYHOCKS—PORTULACA, VERBENA  
and PETUNIA.

MIGNONETTE MACHEL  
(The New Variety).

Priced Catalogue on application.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Hongkong, 31st August, 1888.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the free discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in this paper not later than Three o'clock on the day preceding the day of publication, which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The Hongkong Telegraph has the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore the best medium for Advertisers. Terms can be learnt on application.

The Hongkong Telegraph's number at the Telephone Central Exchange is No. 1.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to The Hongkong Telegraph are respectfully reminded that all Subscriptions are payable in advance.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1888.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We would direct attention to the Volunteer notification published in our advertising columns.

The programme of the Shanghai Autumn Race Meeting will be found in another part of this issue.

The American corvette *Funita*, Capt. W. C. Wise, arrived in harbour this afternoon from Nagasaki.

We are informed by the agents (Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone & Co.) that the "Ben" Line steamer *Danvers*, from London, left Singapore for this port to-day.

We would remind our readers of the entertainment to be given at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, this evening, by the "Lily" Minstrels of the 58th Regiment.

The China Navigation Co.'s steamer *Shanghai*, on arriving at Shanghai from Yangtze ports on the 18th inst., reported that the steamer *Kuling* was lying at Wuhu with her machinery broken down.

We observe from an Australian contemporary that the report that the Marquis of Normanby had been appointed to succeed Sir William Robinson as Governor of South Australia has been officially contradicted from London.

**BRAVO!** Mr. Wodehouse! Your sensible and independent action in fining the Indian constable yesterday for brutally treating a Chinese hawker and destroying the poor man's stock-in-trade, will commend itself to every thinking man in the colony. A few sharp reminders of this kind will bring our Indian guardians of the peace to their proper bearings, and show them that their savage and tyrannical conduct in dealing with Chinese will no longer be tolerated.

OUR Macao correspondent informs us that Senhor J. R. Cabral, the Colonial Treasurer, has been appointed Acting Colonial Secretary *vice* Senhor Costa Duarte, who left recently for Lisbon on sick leave. Bishop Medeiros goes on a pastoral visit to Singapore and Malacca on the 26th inst. The election of members who are to constitute the new Municipal Council will take place to-morrow, and it is fully anticipated that the recently dissolved Corporation will again be elected, if not unanimously by a vast majority.

**SAYS THE N. C. Daily News** of the 17th inst. — It is reported that the new steamer *Smith* which has been up to Tientsin to be inspected was pronounced quite unsuitable for the Tientsin trade. She cannot cross the Taku bar, it is said, unless she discharges the whole of her cargo outside and can even then carry very little coal in her bunkers, and has no water ballast. The Viceroy refused to go and see her, but he is nevertheless very determined on making the China Merchants' Company take over the *Smith* and her consort even if they have to be laid up.

THE S.S. *Titan* reports that on Monday last, at 5 p.m., she picked up two canoes with six men in them in Lat. 5° 53' N. Long. 124° 07' E. The head man stated that they left Sciao for Menado eight days ago, but the strong current and wind had set them far to the north, they had no water left, and no food except nine coconuts. The officers pointed out to them the position of Menado, distant 118 miles, but the *Titan* said they were afraid to try and get there as the current was still setting so strongly to the north that they could not get back against it. He asked to be landed on the nearest land. The canoes were accordingly hoisted aboard and on the return trip the castaways will be landed at Basilan or Lemboyan. The head man stated that four large prows and six small ones left Sciao together; they were filled with Malays going to Menado to settle. He had not seen the rest of the prows for six days.

TO-MORROW morning between 9 and 10.30 o'clock the steam-launch carrying the Bethel flag will call alongside any vessel hoisting code pennant C, to convey men ashore to 11 a.m. service at St. Peter's Seamen's Church, returning about 12.30.

IT appears that Sergeant Butlin, one of the most energetic members of the local Police, will shortly be transferred from Stanley, where he has been in charge for the past twenty-two months, to Hongkong. From a laudatory notice in another column it will be seen that Sergeant Butlin's *regime* in Stanley has been highly appreciated by the Chinese inhabitants of that picturesque village.

AN Australian paper says—"Every convicted man in Hongkong is weighed just before going to his cell. When his sentence expires he is to weigh exactly the same. If this is not the case, the whole of the officials are censured." Our contemporary suppresses some important particulars. If the prisoner is under weight little bits are cut off each warder and put on the scale, whilst if he is over weight he has the privilege of biting so much off any warder he likes, or dislikes, Major-General Gordon being specially exempted by act of Parliament, except in the case of editors "shopped" for libel.

WE would suggest to the Hongkong Steam Launch Company the advisability of running excursion trips during moonlight nights; either round the island or to any of the beautiful and popular places of resort in the vicinity. We think that if a commodious steam launch were advertised to leave Pedder's Wharf, say at 8 p.m., returning at about 12, the vessel would invariably be filled to overflowing by passengers on pleasure bent. A trip round the island in the cool of the evening, in dry weather, and under genial lunar influences, would certainly contribute to the health of our landlocked population, and could not but be a source of pleasure to many a toiler of the office and store after the hard work and oppressive heat of the day. Of course, so far as the Steam Launch Co. is concerned, it is all a matter of dollars and cents. However, we think there is money in our suggestion, and the Company might do worse than give it a fair trial.

REGARDING the running aground of the P. & O. Co.'s outward bound steamer *Nepaul* in leaving the harbour of Marseilles, Mr. H. H. Joseph, the Shanghai Agent, writes as follows:—"I have received telegraphic advice that the *Nepaul*, which left London on 6th September, for the Straits and China *via* Marseilles, and was due here on 22nd October, ran aground, in leaving the Harbour at Marseilles, and made some water in the forehold, where only 50 tons of cargo were stowed. The passengers were proceeded by rail to Brindisi and will come on with the mails in the *Surat*, which brings on the mails and passengers for China. The *Ballaarat* is on a voyage to Australia. The information is telegraphed to me officially in contradiction of a very alarmist account of the accident which it is understood has been wired out by Reuters. A subsequent message I have received reports that the damage to ship and cargo is slight, and that the *Nepaul* is now docking at Marseilles for the necessary repairs."

THE work of the Hongkong Hotel extension goes on apace, and noisily if not merrily. The two new blocks—or to be more accurate—the one block with a longitudinal slit through it, for the purpose of admitting light and air, is already the loftiest building in the Colony, and thus obstructs the outlook from this office in a manner that is at once inconvenient and unsatisfactory. The new annex will have six stories, and although we decidedly and heartily approve of lofty buildings for the business part of the city we can hardly endorse our general approval in this particular case as thoroughly as consistency may demand. Though some distance away from the front windows of our sanctum, this brick and mortar addition to the city shuts out a great deal of landscape and harbour view which heretofore has been alike charming and useful. As the anti-like heathen builders, with their one European master of works, day by day climbed higher and higher, so our vision of the harbour and the ships and of the promontory of British Kowloon grew narrower. Finally a large section of the harbour disappeared as thoroughly as if shut out by a palpable darkness, and as the horizontal courses of masonry follow each other, British Kowloon and the range of delectable mountains on the mainland of Confucius vanish behind an aggressive and forbidding curtain of bamboos and bricks.

THIS autumnal equinox, a period which is generally considered critical in these latitudes, being more or less connected with typhoons, thunderstorms and other phenomenal concomitants of what is termed, the "breaking of the monsoon," has come and gone this year with softened, stealthy steps, without a blow, an alteration in the atmospheric conditions, or any of the usual equinoctial changes of weather. The only difference we have noted in this year's equinox is an increase of temperature accompanied by an almost perfect calm. While the thermometer registered last year about 82 degrees of heat at this period, a few days ago it was above 84, and yesterday it marked 86. This is after all, an equinoctial temperature quite consistent with the extraordinarily hot summer we have had. It would appear that a wave of heat, commencing early in the summer on the Red Sea, had progressed eastwards, enveloped Bombay and Calcutta, advanced along the China coast as far north as Tientsin, and seriously affected most of the Chinese inland cities, the capital included. We have all heard of the deaths from sun stroke among the passengers proceeding by steamer up and down the Red Sea during the last few months, of similar casualties in Calcutta, and of the exceptionally high temperature experienced in Shanghai, and all along the northern coast of China. Hongkong has not escaped the deleterious influence of a severe summer by any manner of means. We have had cholera in our midst with fatal effect, and for the first time that dreadful and mysterious disease *bird-bird* has come to be recognised in the colony. As a compensation for discomfort and even the sufferings entailed by the intense heat, we have been, so far, exceptionally free from typhoons. Barring the two occasions when the colony was very near the edge of the revolving storms which sweep the seas every summer in this part of the world, we have had no trouble whatever from those periodical cataphobes. Our land and floating islands have not in any way been injured this summer. And now that sleepless nights and oppressive days are bound by Nature's inflexible laws to recede into the recesses of the past, may we hope to enjoy a bracing autumn, followed by a regular, invigorating winter, as severe and as protracted as that summer has been well-nigh unbearable. Already masses of cirrus-cumulus clouds are rising mountain-high and darkening the horizon; if any weather forecast can be relied on, a "big blow" will soon bring in their train the long desired Equinoctial change.

IT may interest the advocates of railways in China to know that over ninety-five millions of persons travelled by railway in India last year, 89,000,000 being third-class passengers.

AT the Police Court to-day Mr. Pollock fined two boatmen \$2 each for being found "in shore" before gun-fire this morning. An old offender, although only a young cooie of 20, was also fined for stealing five bamboos, valued at the heavy amount of 20 cents. The prisoner admitted the charge and excused himself on the ground that his late master was always beating him and that was the reason why he ran away from his employment and became a Celestial Uhlán. He was sent to try his hand on the ever ready crank for a period of two months.

WE trust that the published correspondence between a number of Indian Merchants and the Government on the case of Police Sergeant Sheik Allim, will convey to our local contemporaries a lesson that will not readily be forgotten. For some time past both the *Daily Press* and *China Mail* have been freely indulging in abusive invective against the Governor's action in this matter, and making charges of official tyranny, injustice, and a lot of other atrocities. His Excellency's reply to the Indian merchants' petition is simply crushing; it annihilates the morning paper and completely extinguishes the *Fish-Wrangler*. Governor des Vieux, instead of having acted harshly towards Sheik Allim, as has been so freely alleged, has acted most fairly and impartially, erring, if anything, on the side of leniency. It now remains for Sheik Allim to atone for his fault by good conduct, and for our evening and morning contemporaries to do penance by the usual course of slavish back-scratching.

FOUR Chinamen residing at No. 90 Queen's Road East appeared at the Police Court this morning before Mr. Pollock in answer to a summons charging them on the 20th inst. with equipping and taking part in a procession passing through Queen's Road without permission of the Government, and also on the same day and in the same place unlawfully assaulting one Jan Singh, he being a police constable then and there in the execution of his duty. Mr. Mossop appeared for three of the defendants; the fourth defendant was not present in answer to his summons but put in an appearance on the 20th inst. at 7 p.m. he was on duty in Queen's Road East near Ship Street, when he saw the four defendants and others holding an artificial fish and preparing to walk through the road in a procession, also making a great noise. He told second defendant to move on, when he at once threw down the fish calling out "strike," when the crowd assaulted Jan and knocked him down. He only succeeded in arresting one man. He was struck in the head and body by bamboos, and very severely dealt with by being dragged along the ground. The case was here remanded till Saturday the 23rd inst. at 10.30 a.m. \$10 to be deposited in Court for each of the first, second and third defendants. Bail was allowed the fourth defendant in two sureties of \$5.

THE *China Mail* concludes an acrimonious attack on Mr. H. E. Wodehouse in his capacity of Coroner, in connection with the recent inquiry into the death of a man, who fell from a verandah in Queen's Road West while attempting to escape from a police raid on a supposed gambling house, as follows:—"We have often pointed out that gambling is the root of a large amount of the crime that is committed in the colony. Men and women will do anything to gratify the passion. We hope, therefore, His Excellency will not hesitate to study the action of the 'Bee'." And this is from the person who for weeks past has been continually harping on some alleged official interference, real or imaginary, with the action of the law. We will not follow our mud-headed contemporary in practically deciding—that to the extent of its own feeble opinion—a case that is still *sub-judice*, but would merely point out that the *China Mail* now recommends the Governor to stop the stupid prosecution that has been begun—forgetting, either conveniently or in ignorance, that is simply lamentable, that the prosecution was actually instigated by the Coroner's jury, that it has been initiated according to law by the Capt. Superintendent of Police, and that his Excellency has no power whatever to interfere at the present stage. If the police officer charged with manslaughter is legally innocent he will most certainly be acquitted, but as he was admittedly guilty of an illegal act in entering the house without a warrant, he cannot reasonably complain now for being held responsible for the consequences of that act. What these consequences may be is for the Court to decide and is at present outside the pale of newspaper discussion. — *W. H. F. Darby* writes that lay claim to any self-respect.

TWO sampan wallahs appeared at the Police Court to-day before Mr. Pollock, charged with being in possession yesterday of tacks of prepared opium which were the property of the Opium Farmer, and the complainant, Min Lam, an excise officer, said that from information received at 10 o'clock last night he took a boat and went out into the middle of the harbour where he found the first defendant industriously boiling opium in the hold of his sampan. Just as he arrested the accused another boat pulled up containing about 10 men, amongst whom was the second defendant, who boarded complainant's boat calling out with great volubility "strike him, strike him." A scuffle ensued in which witnesses succeeded in separating the boats. The second defendant, together with the first. His Worship considered the charge proved and fined the first defendant \$20 for assaulting the officer while in the execution of his duty, the second defendant being fined \$15 for the same offence. Funds being somewhat short the prisoners went to goal for one month and three weeks respectively. Surely something must have been omitted from this report—perhaps our reporter misread the deposition! Two men are charged with being in possession of prepared opium without a permit from the Opium Farmer, and it would appear that the magistrate ignored this charge altogether and sent the accused to goal for an alleged assault on the myrmidon of the Farmer, although it is a hundred to one that Mr. Min Lam did not wear his badge of office, as prescribed by the *Opium Ordinance*. It has, we are aware, been an occasional practice of the police magistrates to convict accused persons of offences other than those charged against them, but it is a practice which is manifestly unfair and should be at once put a stop to. If the Opium Farmer's tort saw no reason to complain of the rough and tumble that was stated to have taken place on board the sampan—the man's own house and castle in the eye of the law be it remembered—we really don't think it was any business of the magistrate's. And we would again observe that these trivial proceedings initiated by the mercenary hirelings of the Opium Farmer are a costly public nuisance, taking up the valuable time of the police, filling an already dangerously crowded goal with unfortunate coolies and others of a like class who are not criminals in any sense of the word.

LAWYER—Did you not kiss the plaintiff continually when you called on her? Defendant (in breach of promise suit)—Yes; I never stopped kissing her while I was in the house, but I did that in self-defence, to keep her from singing.

A GOOD cricket story is told by Mr. A. N. Hornby, who annually takes a Lancashire eleven to play eighteen of Nantwich and district, and on one occasion, at the tail of the local team, came in a veritable yoke. He shaped anyhow. The first ball he received, one of Crossland's "lightning blasters" hit him on the knee. "How's that?" shouted both Pilling and Crossland. "Not out!" said the umpire. The batsman, however, carefully shouldered his bat, and was to be seen painfully limping for the pavilion. "You're not out," my man, said the umpire. "No," replied the player, "but I'm going."

AT the Police Court to-day, before Mr. Pollock, two coolies were charged with the offence of damaging the public roads. The complainant, Adam Moosa, a foreman of the Sanitary Board, said that early this morning he found the accused dragging heavy stones along Robinson Road and damaging it by thus cutting up the surface. The defendants had also been engaged with others not in custody in trundling heavy masses of granite over a wall which borders the road and by such an act damaging the side-walk. Some men had before brought blocks of granite along in the same place but they had used care and precaution against doing damage. The charge being proved the defaulters were sent to goal each for one week, being unable or unwilling to "ante up" to the tune of \$2 each.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S ANNUAL MEETING.

The fifth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Douglas Steamship Company was held at noon to-day, at the Company's offices. Mr. T. E. Davies presided, and the Hon. J. Bell-Irving, Hon. P. Ryrie, Hon. B. Layton, J. F. Holliday, H. L. Dalrymple, E. B. Jorey, J. D. Humphreys, R. Lyall, E. George, J. H. Cox, J. Harman, J. Grant, secretary, and others were present.

The Chairman said that as the report and statement of accounts had been in their hands some time they would as usual be taken as read. He had very little to add to them, but he would be glad to explain any matters. He might say that the earnings of the Company's fleet, as far as the accounts went, were well up to the average. He moved the adoption of the report and balance-sheet.

Mr. Humphreys seconded. He thought both were very satisfactory.—They were accordingly adopted.

Mr. Dalrymple proposed the re-election of the Consulting Committee—The Hon. P. Ryrie, Hon. J. Bell-Irving, and Mr. J. Holliday. Mr. Anton seconded, and it was agreed to. Mr. J. Harman proposed the re-election of Messrs. J. H. Cox and R. Lyall as auditors. Mr. Jorey seconded. Agreed.

The Chairman, having announced that the dividend warrants would be ready on Monday, the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and managers, proposed by Mr. Dalrymple.

## HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Club was held this afternoon at the Pavilion, Mr. F. H. O. Wilson being voted to the chair. The report of the Committee for the past season was adopted. It was as follows:—

The Committee have the pleasure of making their annual report on the past season. The accounts which are attached shew a balance of \$4,365.91 to the credit of the Club on the 31st August last. The usual list of members with the Batting and bowling averages for the season, is annexed.—E. J. Coxon heads the list with a batting average of 25.72. C. E. Higginbotham comes next with 24.40. The highest Bowling average falls to E. O. Smith with 12.42 per wicket, very closely run by E. J. Coxon with 12.43. There were not many heavy scores during the season. The principal scorers were A. A. Lloyd, 85, 65 and 53; E. J. Coxon, 61; Major Johnson, 61; C. E. Higginbotham, 57, 56 and 50; and M. D. Graham, 53. In all, the Club played nine matches and was three times defeated; one was drawn. The incessant rain during the latter end of the season accounts for the small number of matches played. The number of members has slightly increased. The Lawn Tennis Championship Cup, presented by the late President, Mr. Atwell Coxon, was finally won by E. J. Coxon. The Club have to thank Colonel Anderson and the Officers of the Northamptonshire Regiment for their kindness in allowing their Band to play on the ground during matches. The Pavilion is in good repair; but the ground may very soon require reurfing. The Committee endeavoured to provide during the cricket season as many tennis courts as possible; but owing to the smallness of the ground, it was found to be quite impracticable to have more than three, without curtailing the ground set apart for Cricket practice.

Mr. A. G. Wise moved, and Mr. Stewart Lockhart seconded, the re-election of Mr. W. H. F. Darby as president.

The Chairman suggested that the hon. secretary and hon. treasurer be re-elected. They had devoted a good deal of time to their duties, and could not well be dispensed with.

Mr. A. K. Travers said that he had intended resigning, but as Mr. E. J. Coxon was coming out shortly he would act as hon. sec. until then.

The Chairman moved that he be re-elected to act for the whole year, and Mr. Stokes seconded, both gentlemen were re-elected.

The Committee—Colonel Anderson, Messrs. A. J. Leach, M. D. Graham, F. H. O. Wilson, E. J. Coxon, and T. S. Green, were re-elected, and Mr. T. S. Smith added.

The Chairman then announced that next Saturday the ground would be open for practice, adding that the following week they intended despatching a team to Shanghai, which no doubt would keep up the reputation of the Club. An extraordinary meeting was afterwards held, to alter one of the rules.

## THE CASE OF SHEIK ALLIM.

The following correspondence, referring to the above named case has been forwarded to us for publication by the Government:—

Hongkong, 19th September, 1888.

Sir,—On behalf of myself and the Signatories I have the honour to forward the enclosed Petition respecting the case of Sergeant Sheik Allim which I beg you to place before His Excellency the Governor for his favourable consideration.

I understand that Sergeant Sheik Allim will also forward a Petition under cover by the Superintendent of Police.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
H. M. MEHTA.

The Honourable Frederick Stewart, LL.D.,  
Colonial Secretary.

To His Excellency Sir G. William Des Vieux,  
Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Indian-British Merchants residing in the Colony of Hongkong

Sheweth:—

1. That your Petitioners are Indian Merchants and loyal subjects of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India, and carry on business in Hongkong and elsewhere.

2. That they have known Sheik Allim, for a number of years, and have every reason to believe that he has acted fairly and honestly as a Police Officer in the Hongkong Police Force for upwards of 16 years, and has during that time, by his good conduct, deservedly earned the respect and confidence of your Petitioners and all his superior Officers, and he was on the 1st September, 1881, awarded a good conduct medal.

3. That your Petitioners heard with great regret that, owing to the said Sheik Allim having committed a breach of the Police regulations, he was on the 28th day of August, 1888, deprived of his good conduct medal, a reward earned after many years hard and faithful labour, and much valued by him.

4. Your Petitioners believe that the circumstances which led your Excellency to deprive Sheik Allim of his medal were as follows:—That his wife, who had possession of his money and valuables to the value of about \$1,600, left his house, and that he some time afterwards, from information he received, believed her to be in a house at Sun Wei Lane, and he immediately proceeded to the said house, and without any force or violence made inquiries on the said premises with a view to ascertaining if his wife was there, and it afterwards appeared that she was not.

5. Your petitioners will not pretend to shield the said Sheik Allim from the just penalty for any breach of Police regulations, or had he by force or violence attempted to search the premises they would not thus petition your Excellency, but it is only that your petitioners feel that the great severity and true extent of the punishment, which the deprivation of the medal has inflicted upon the said Sheik Allim, is not fully appreciated by your Excellency, which compels them to approach you, and ask that you will view the fact that Sheik Allim was seeking for his wife and property as extenuating circumstances in his case.

6. Your petitioners assure your Excellency that the punishment already inflicted upon Sheik Allim has greatly affected his health and excited him, making him almost unfit to perform his duties as a Police Officer in a proper and efficient manner.

Your petitioners therefore most humbly pray that your Excellency may be pleased to review your decision, extending mercy to an old and a faithful servant of the Crown. And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Dated this 19th day of September, 1888.

(Sd.) H. M. MEHTA, and others.

## COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

21st September, 1888.

Sir,—I am directed by the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 19th September, 1888, enclosing a petition signed by yourself and other Indian British merchants praying for the removal of the punishment recently awarded to Sergeant Sheik Allim for a breach of Police discipline.

In reply I am to say that having given his careful consideration to the representations of the petitioners, His Excellency finds they have been misled as to the circumstances of the case, which were by no means of the trivial character indicated in the petition.

According to the admission of the Sergeant to the Police authorities, he, accompanied by two constables, went to a private house and searched it. Whether violence was actually used must now remain a matter of doubt; the categorical assertion of the petition that it was not used having for its warrant only the statement of the Sergeant himself and that of one of the constables who was a partaker in his illegal proceeding, while on the other hand two witnesses deposed that an assault was attempted, and that there was actually committed, what in law amounts to an assault. But whatever may be the case as to actual violence, the statements of various persons that the Sergeant acted in a violent manner are corroborated by the fact that one of the constables was seriously injured, and that a complete absence of violence, this cannot be regarded as a circumstance of mitigation, and was simply due to the self-restraint of the persons aggrieved.

As regards provocation, if the Sergeant had rushed into the shop in instant pursuit of his absconding wife, the representation of the petition on this point would have been entitled to weight. But the deliberation of his proceedings deprives him altogether of such an excuse; and the fact that an officer of Police in uniform, should obtain the services of two of his subordinates for the purpose of assisting him in an illegal action of this kind renders the offence a specially serious one.

The Governor has little doubt that if Sergeant Allim's action had affected one of the petitioners, their indignation would have been equally great with that which was naturally aroused in the Chinese community, and His Excellency has still less doubt, if such an occurrence had taken place in England, that public opinion would have demanded the expulsion from the Force of the Police officer concerned.

Under ordinary circumstances the Governor would not have been satisfied with a penalty less than this, as the Police Force would quickly become a terror instead of a protection to the law-abiding community. If the misuse of the moral power which attaches to their uniforms

were not treated with so much regard, however, to Sergeant Sheik Allim's long, and previously good service, His Excellency, after very careful consideration, felt justified in permitting the mitigated punishment referred to by the petitioners, at the same time directing it to be intimated to the Sergeant that at the end of a year the question of his restoration to all which he now loses would be favourably considered if he should then be a favourable report of his conduct in the meantime.

It thus rests with the Sergeant himself whether at the end of the short period mentioned he is, or is not, in an equally good position as if this occurrence had never taken place; and His Excellency regrets that he is unable to modify a decision which, as having caused him much pain, errs if anything on the side of leniency.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
(Sd.) FREDERICK STEWART,  
Colonial Secretary.

## THE CHAIN-GANG EMEUTE.

The enquiry into the circumstances of this mutiny and the inquiry into the deaths of Pereira the turnkey, and prisoners Nos. 31, and 120 was resumed this morning at the Magistracy by the Coroner, Mr. H. E. Wodehouse, and a jury.

Inspector Stanton—I am acquainted with the locality where the chain-gang was at work; they were constructing a road from the Glass Works to the new Police Station at Kennedy Town and on a level with the Praya. The police station is about 50 feet up the hill above the level of the water. The distance from the Glass Works to the Police Station is about 200 yards and the road rises gradually. The three jetties that have been spoken of are almost in front of the Glass Works—if anything a little to the westward. In addition to the road-making there is also some excavating going on close to the Police Station. In front of the station there is a retaining wall to the east of which the excavating is going on. The road has been commenced at the station and the works are being carried eastward from that point. The three wharves or jetties are the only ones in that locality, but there is another jetty to the west. I don't know how the guards were disposed on the day of the attempted escape. I saw the prisoners on the hill-side as I approached with the launch. They were all squatting down along the road.

Nicholas Nolan—"The evidence given by the last witness is generally correct but not quite. The road he speaks of is under the police station, but is intended to lead up to it. The prisoners were not in line; they were sitting down in gangs. It is my duty to place the guards, I did that day as usual. The prisoners go to dinner at 12 noon and resume work at 1 p.m. They are then distributed as they were before dinner. I posted one sentry at the Jetty where the escape was made from; his instructions were to prevent any labourers passing between him and the chain-gang; and also, if he saw any of the prisoners rushing towards him, to order them to stand, and if they refused, to fire. His name was Leall Singh; he could either stand still or walk about. He has no distinctive number and is not a constable. The next sentry was posted sixty or seventy yards west of him, on the beach. The third sentry was posted on the hill, right over the works; his instructions were the same as the others. The fourth sentry was posted between the Glass Works and a hill where the prisoners were working; his instructions were the same—to prevent any communication between the prisoners and any strangers. All the sentries were armed with loaded rifles and supplied with either five or ten spare rounds of ammunition. The turnkeys were disposed in a chain along the works, at a distance of 150 yards from west to east. I was on the west end, and we were armed with the sea and the prisoners. The turnkeys had no particular posts assigned them, and their orders were to see that the prisoners attended to their work, that no talking was carried on, and to pursue and fire on them in the event of an escape. Pereira's duties were to attend at the closet with a loaded revolver. The closet is south of the works, at the Glass Works end, I should say the Jetty is 80 yards long; the turnkeys are stationed about 20 yards apart; I don't give them any special instructions as to distance so long as they are on the alert. This is not the first escape from that place; this was the first time during which I heard a boat was made last time during the escape. The arrangements in watching the prisoners, I make myself, but they have the approval of the Superintendent of the Gaol. The instructions are not repeated from day to day unless a new turnkey comes on; the old turnkeys know them well enough. All the prisoners who escaped were attached to the chain-gang. No. 60 belonged to No. 2 gang, Nos. 130 and 141 to No. 1 gang, Nos. 27 and 54 to No. 3 gang; and Nos. 8, 51, and 365 to No. 5 gang. They were chained together in couples. The gang is not out to-day. The first time that the prisoners rushed to shot fired, there were 12 of them and they were already on the Jetty when I first saw them. I did not see where they ran from, but they must have started from the place where they had been working, which was about 100 yards from the shore end of the Jetty, and within view of the turnkeys and the guards. In the event of an escape the turnkeys are instructed to pursue, some "falling-in" the men, and retaining as many of the guards as required. When the prisoners escape, the turnkeys retain one guard at first, but who returned for ammunition, and then I retained him. The rifles are breech-loading Sniders and the revolvers are six-chambered. The turnkey Charleson is attached to me; he is joined in the pursuit. Foulkes was at one time a prisoner in the Gaol but was released about three months ago and became a turnkey. He was a seven-years man and had rendered good assistance in previous escapes. This is not the first escape which has been made from the same place; about ten prisoners escaped on this occasion. A boat was then used and the methods pursued were almost identical with this latest attempt. During the last 12 months there were three attempts and others on previous occasions. The only occasion in which boats have been used were the two last. During the past year there have been about four escapes, and within eighteen months or two years, about six. There was a re-capture in one case, not including this one."

Dr. Marjorie—I made the *post mortem* examination of the bodies. They were brought to the Gaol hospital at 11 a.m. on the 19th inst. The first was that of the turnkey Pereira. There were no marks of violence, but symptoms of death by drowning. The lungs were very congested and the venous prominent. The body of the convict was also examined; his name was Oo A-yow. He had a wound on a right side of the head caused by a revolver shot. I did not find the bullet. The cause of death was cerebral congestion caused by the bullet, and there were no other marks on the body. The third man



was admitted on the 17th at 7 p.m.; his name was Ho A-chun and he had a severe wound in the left groin such as might have been done by a rifle bullet. The cause of death was hemorrhage caused by the wound. The bullet was not found and must have gone right through; the bodies were otherwise healthy.

Dr. P. N. C. Ayres:—I am Colonial Surgeon, and examined the bodies mentioned by Dr. Marques. I concur in each of his opinions, and observed no other signs of violence than those mentioned. I saw no traces of any beating on the head of Pereira. As to the head wound of No. 31 I cannot say whether it was caused by a revolver or a rifle.

To a jurymen—I am not certain whether repeated beatings on the head with a carrying pole would leave any marks or not, as the pole was in the water and the body would bob up and down.

To the Court—I have heard the evidence given by Foulkes in regard to Pereira and do not consider it possible that the beating could have been sustained without leaving some marks.

William H. Foulkes:—I was about 60 or 70 yards from the jetty when the escape was made. When Pereira was assaulted I was not more than five or six yards from him—in the water. I saw him being hit on the head with the carrying pole. He lost his helmet, which fell overboard. I cannot say whether he fell first and did not get overboard, or whether he was in the bow of the junk struggling with convict No. 130 and using his fists. No. 130 was hitting Pereira with a bamboo, while on the bows of the junk I cannot say how he fell. The bamboo was a carrying pole about 41 feet long.

To a jurymen—I am positive the blows fell on the head of Pereira.

To the Court—I am sure Pereira could swim well; I am not quite certain, but nearly all men of his colour can. When he was hanging to the side of the boat, in the water, was the time when he was on the head. The convict held the bamboo in his two hands and the blows were violent.

Dr. Ayres:—The evidence of the last witness I do not consider exactly credible, as there should have been some marks left on the head.

Dr. Cantlie:—I assisted at the post mortem on each of the bodies and I agree with Dr. Marques and Dr. Ayres in regard to Pereira; his death was caused by drowning, and I could find no marks of violence on the body; there were none either on the head or elsewhere. I cannot reconcile what I saw, with Foulkes' evidence; I do not consider it credible—there must have been some marks on the head.

Foulkes recalled:—I am positive the deceased was struck on the head; others saw it as well as I.

Dr. Cantlie, to a jurymen—If violent blows had been struck on the head there must have been some traces either above or under the scalp—some rupture of blood vessels.

Charles Charlson:—I have already been examined in this case; I was stationed about 75 or 100 yards from the police station and saw the men running about five yards from me, in the direction of the Central School. I could not see Pereira at his station. I saw him when he was on the jetty, and saw him jump into the junk—I was about forty yards behind him and following as fast as I could. When I got down, the junk was about ten yards away from the jetty. The prisoners were hoisting the sails and Pereira was trying to stop them. The junk had two masts, the convicts were pulling up the fore-sail. Pereira was shouting them away and had something in his hand. The convicts were beating him with bamboos, then he jumped up on the rail near the foremast holding on to the rigging. Two prisoners ran up to him and they commenced struggling; they had him by the waist and the throat. It seemed as if he was preventing them from hoisting the sail, and then all three fell into the water and Pereira started to swim for the shore. One of the prisoners got back into the junk, but I missed the other one. Pereira did not float, but I know he could swim; I have seen him swimming. He sank in about two or three seconds, and did not receive any blows while in the water. I saw clearly all that went on; I saw prisoner No. 130, but not what he was doing. I saw Pereira reach the water, but I could not distinguish who the men were who struck him; his assailants were the prisoners, some of them. If anybody had struck Pereira while he was in the water I think I should have seen it. He swam away from the junk and then sank, but from what cause I do not know. I saw Pereira swimming some time ago—once when a wharf was being built.

David Jones, recalled:—There have been five previous escapes of convicts, the first on the 21st December, 1887—six prisoners ran away on that occasion and only one was recaptured; the next occasion was on March 18th, 1888, when two men escaped, either from the Central School or Kennedy Town, and one was recaptured; the next occasion was on March 23rd, from the Central School, when two men got away but were recaptured; next time was on June 15th, 1888, when ten men got away from Kennedy Town, by boat, and escaped; the fifth occasion is the one under consideration.

At this point the Coroner adjourned the enquiry, and went with the jury to Kennedy Town to view the scene of the escape.

Inspector Stanton, recalled:—I saw two prisoners fall overboard whose clothes, of course, became wet; but prisoner No. 120 I also observed with wet clothes.

Meacham Singh:—I am a Victoria guard, and remember Tuesday, September 18th, when I was on duty at Kennedy Town and standing near the jetty from which the prisoners escaped. My orders on taking my station were to look after the prisoners in case they ran away. If they did attempt to escape I was to "shoot my rifle." I saw eight prisoners rushing towards me on the wharf; they came from the place where they had been working, just in front of me. I fired one shot, on which a prisoner took a pole and hit me on the head. He was carrying the pole—a bamboo (shows mark on head). Another man seized me by the waist and threw me on the ground, when another one snatched the rifle out of my hands. The others ran to the junk and then a sentry came and said his rifle could not be used. I took it from him and fired nine shots towards the head of the junk. I saw whether the shots took effect or not. While the junk was sailing away I got into a small boat with another officer in order to give chase. At first only eight men made a rush, but afterwards about four more followed. I cannot say whether I hit anybody or not with my first shot; the prisoners were too close. I followed them down the wharf as the junk sailed away, and went on firing at them. I only went as far as the middle of the wharf. I saw Pereira in the water up to his neck, he was trying to bring the boat back; I was firing at him, but not looking for marks; the jury, I could not see him.

To a jurymen—The rifle which my comrade gave me had nothing the matter with it—he was a new man and did not know how to use it.

To the Coroner:—I was not very badly hurt; I have been to the hospital and am now much better. It was prisoner No. 27 who struck me with the bamboo; I think I could identify the man if I were to see him.

John R. Solomon:—I am a newspaper reporter for the Daily Press. On the morning of the 18th September, I accompanied the Coroner, the jury, and others to the scene of the late disturbance at Kennedy Town.

I have sketched a plan of the work where the convicts were engaged, which I herewith hand into Court.

Alexander H. A. Gordon:—I am Superintendent of Victoria Gaol and have been so since May, 1885. I am acquainted with the chain gang and its duties. The gang goes out every day, and the men are taken from long service prisoners. They are governed by the ordinary gaol regulations which say that each gang shall consist of not more than 16 prisoners. I am aware that five escapes have taken place since December 1887, and the alterations in any of the rules have been made on that account. The prisoners have been put into double irons, fastened round the waist, in addition to coupling chains which are always in use. This alteration of irons was made about two months ago with the object of preventing the men readily running; the chain is heavier. We have also armed the turnkeys with revolvers since the last escape. I did this on my own responsibility, without orders from the Government.

I decided also on the ammunition the turnkeys should have with them. I think there was 10 or 12 rounds, and the ammunition has been in the bag some 10 or 15 years. I am under the charge of Mr. Jones, who hands it out every morning to a Sikh sergeant, who distributes it to the officers. The expenditure is kept in the stock book. I think on this last occasion there were 70 rounds used. The other precautions have been that a certain number of 6 months prisoners should be coupled to those convicts who are most likely to try to escape, but when the 6 months men go out they have already served 3 months, and consequently have only 3 more months to serve, so that they are not likely to cause any trouble. The other precautions have been that I applied to the risks of getting into serious trouble. The other precautions have been that I applied to the risks of getting into serious trouble.

To a jurymen—The coupling chains are the same as they were three years ago. The turnkey's revolver got out of order; it is himself responsible for its condition. The revolver ammunition is old but I have some which is 20 years old and which is still good. I don't think the guard did not know how to fire his revolver. I think the man got excited and tried to fire at half cock. There was a time when the men were exercised at revolver practice, but latterly I have not felt disposed to carry this on account of the men being pressed for time. [Mr. Wolhouse here interposed with the remark to the jurymen, Mr. George, that his questions exceeded the scope of the present enquiry.] I think four guards are sufficient to keep the prisoners under control.

After a somewhat lengthy and exhaustive summing up by the Coroner the jury retired and after an absence of twenty minutes returned into Court with the following verdict:—The verdict of the jury is, in regard to the deaths of the two prisoners, that of justifiable homicide against some person or persons unknown. Respecting the death of the turnkey Pereira, by drowning, we are of the opinion that he sank from exhaustion caused by his struggles with the prisoners in the junk, and we hereby return a verdict of manslaughter against one or more of the prisoners who were on board the junk, but think that there is not sufficient evidence pointing to any particular individual.

The following rider was attached:—"We desire to call the attention of the authorities to the defect in the organisation of the Gaol guards and turnkeys which the present enquiry has brought to light, and we further consider that the number of guards employed in watching the convicts is quite insufficient."

due to the faith which the King had in China's professions of friendship for Korea that induced his Majesty, when the advisability of making treaties with Western countries was pressed upon him, to take counsel of the distinguished Viceroy at Tientsin, and I know of my own knowledge that it was due to a similar faith in the King that induced the Chung Tang to advise the establishment of such relations as the surest means of improving the condition of the people, as well as of preserving the sovereignty of his kingdom; and later on, when the first of the Western treaties came to be negotiated—which was with America—the Viceroy was invited as the friend of the King, and as having the broadest experience in such important matters to assist in the negotiations. Two drafts were submitted to that convention for consideration, one by the Viceroy and the other by the special envoy who conducted the negotiations for the United States. The very first clause in the Viceroy's draft was a demand for the recognition of vassal or dependent relations between China and Korea, the agent of the U.S. government declined to consider or even discuss further than to say that as his mission was to make a treaty of commerce and friendship with an independent state, a treaty he would make on none at all. Notwithstanding this, the Viceroy urged the approval of this dependent clause to a point beyond which he could not go, without breaking off negotiations, when he yielded, and the treaty was then concluded upon the basis of other independent states, and was signed at Chemulpo May 22nd, 1882. Even if vassalage had been acknowledged the American treaty, the regulations it would have received the approval of the U.S. government, and the King of Korea. The next treaty that Korea made was in October following, with China and at the latter's request, and while this treaty has been denominated, "rules for the hand and water commerce between the trading populations of China and Korea," and while there is the usual misification and vagueness pervading it that characterise all of China's intercourse with the peninsular Kingdom, yet it comes nearer being a treaty of friendship, navigation, and commerce than anything else, as I shall endeavour to point out further on.

Treaty with other countries followed in quick succession in the general tenor of the American era, which were, however, discussed and concluded, not at Tientsin but in Seoul, without reference to the Viceroy or the Chinese government. Had vassalage existed between the two countries in accordance with international jurisprudence at the time the American treaty was made does anyone at all versed in public affairs suppose that the Viceroy would have tried so hard to procure its acknowledgement by a friendly power in a public treaty? No, the attempt was based solely on the utter weakness of the country, which no one appreciated more fully than the Viceroy himself. After the ratification of the American treaty the question of dependency, for the moment at least, seems to have been abandoned; at all events arrangements were at once made for the enforcement of the stipulations of the treaty: ports were opened, a customs service established by the King, with Inspector, Commissioners and a full staff of officers for the work. Diplomatic representatives were appointed as treaties were ratified, who from time to time, presented their credentials and took their respective places at the Imperial court in Seoul, and among them was the representative of China with the title of His Imperial Chinese Majesty's Commissioner printed on his card and appointed in pursuance of the treaty already referred to. This official continued in an unassuming way to represent his government upon terms of equality with his colleagues for more than two years, when he was succeeded by the present Commissioner Yuan—for supposed meritorious services rendered his government in the disturbances of 1884—who, for a short time, followed in the footsteps of his predecessor; but the honour so suddenly thrust upon him seems to have induced him to such an extent that serious consequences might have resulted to him had not his indiscreet enthusiasm found vent in the resurrection of the dependency scheme, which, for the credit of his government, ought never again to have come to the surface; for if the conclusion of Japanese and American treaties upon the basis of Korean independence, every article of the latter having been approved by the Viceroy, followed by similar treaties with the leading powers of Europe, and China having shared in their practical operations for two and a half years, did not honourably settle it, the question brought to have finally disappeared when the U.S. Convention resumed, in the terms of which China disposed of whatever right she had left—without the consent of Japan—to send troops to Korea, the only means as a last resort, every independent nation possesses of enforcing its sovereign rights when assailed or called in question. Some time in 1885, after I had been invited to Korea but before my arrival, a policy of absorption, gradual or otherwise, seems to have been decided upon by the Peking government. The position of advisor and inspector of customs was segregated, and the Customs service passed to the control and administration of the Chinese government, and the assurance that it would be better and more economically administered, and that there was no political significance to be attached to the change, and while the service has been honestly and well administered under the change, yet no one can, since the conclusion of the treaties, has contributed so much to mislead the public mind in regard to the true relations existing between China and Korea politically, than this ill-adviced one on the part of the Korean government.

Neither in the meanwhile was Commissioner Yuan idle, for it was about this time that he adopted as a title for Legation that miserable misnomer and subterfuge, "Residency," and the most inept way claimed to advise and even direct the King in long-winded memorials, and upon public and official occasions to assume the rôle of host instead of guest, on the flimsy pretext that he is "at home" in Korea.

(To be continued.)

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

The extension of railways in Chihli and Shantung provinces has now the earnest attention of the Government. The Governor of Shantung, Chang, is in correspondence with the Viceroy Li Hung-chang on the subject, and it is contemplated to set to work as soon as possible to build a line from Teh-chow to Tsai-nan Fu, the provincial capital of Shantung. The country is already being surveyed all along the route.

At Yangchow, Kiangsu province, a certain benevolent gentleman has hired a man to go round hammering on a gong and proclaiming to the people with a loud voice the deleterious effects of eating raw man-tai, the fish-belly, which has a little black worm at its heart, which poisons the vegetable so that the eaters are attacked with choleraic symptoms. The countrymen, who have to return from Yangchow with full baskets of uncooked man-tai, hang their heads dejected. Just across the river a district magistrate has also issued a proclamation warning the people against eating raw man-tai.

The Mixed Court Magistrate issues a proclamation about the new free dispensing hospital for opium smokers at Shanghai. He observes that as England has an anti-opium society, China still more ought to have opium-smokers' hospitals; although there has been an establishment where the drugs could be procured which effected a cure within 20 days, still their cost placed them beyond the reach of the poor. On 6th September, however, a free dispensary was opened in the Ping-kang Li, the regulations under which it distributes relief receive by this proclamation, official approval, and all Chinese in the Shanghai Settlements are warned not to obstruct or interfere with the new establishment. This proclamation is dated 13th September, 1888.

AMOV.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMOV, 20th September, 1888.

A party of sportsmen left here last Saturday for the district of Che Poh on a tiger slaying expedition. It appears that after tracking the striped denizens of the jungle to their haunts, the sportsmen rigged up a stage against a tree, and after securely tying up a goat as bait about twenty yards off, mounted the stage and waited for whatever the gods would bring them. After watching for several hours the moon went down, and according to the hunters, nothing could be seen through the thick darkness. At all events a tiger came to the lure, and after securing the goat walked off without being molested.

This morning Mr. R. H. Bruce, the genial *Infant* of Tai & Co., returned home from Che Poh with the biggest tiger that has ever been shot near Amoy. The measurements of this king of the jungle, which I obtained from a reliable source, are as follows:—

Length from nose to tip of tail.....9 ft. 1 in.  
Girth round chest.....4 ft. 3 in.  
Length of fore-leg.....2 ft. 1 in.  
Girth above elbow.....10 in.  
Length of paw.....10 in.  
Girth of paw.....12 in.  
From tip of nose to top of forehead.....14 in.  
Breadth of forehead.....14 in.

This tiger, which is a full grown male and splendidly marked, was shot in two places—one about an inch above the right eye and the other just over the left shoulder, apparently breaking the spine. Either shot must have proved fatal.

A fire broke out in Amoy at about half-past ten on the night of the 18th instant and was not extinguished until two of the better class of dwellings had been destroyed. Fortunately no lives were lost.

THE PARSON AND THE JUDGE.

The Melbourne Daily Telegraph, a leaden-piced and lily-livered production characterised by cynicism clothed in the vapour of verbiage that passes current among the "unco' guid" as eloquence, rises in its sacerdotal might to denounce Judge Williams for giving to mankind in the columns of an evening contemporary his views on "separation, federation, the Chinese question, and things in general." In the dulcet diction of the parsonic charmer, Mr. Justice Williams has laid aside the judicial wig, descended "from the serene heights of the Supreme Court Bench," and committed the unpardonable sin of evidencing the possession of a brain. Perhaps the Melbourne D.T. is of opinion that a judge should be merely a machine for evolving savage sentences and illustrating the quality of mercy by its absence in his composition. At all events, the hymnal compilation of revival driven in question never censures Judge Williams when under the pallium of his official robes and beneath the sanctified cringing of his exhortations the mental bankruptcy of his lavishly serving out inhuman sentences involving long terms of soul-destroying incarceration, enlivened by the tuncful swish of that latter-day ally of alleged Christianity—the lash. Then, he is a judge, shadowed by all the grolleling traditions of his caste, his head aureoled around by the "judicial wig," seated on the "serene heights of the Supreme Court Bench." But when he asserts his rights to utter an opinion concerning questions, more pregnant of good and ill to a future mighty people than the seaming and cutting of a miserable convict's flesh, the D.T. arises in holy wrath to protest against the "breach of official etiquette." He then, in the language of the clerical organ, becomes a mere citizen who proclaims "his political views from the street-corner" and makes a breach in that "unwritten law of propriety and good taste" from the "summit of the Town Hall clock." Which is all rubbish! It is the old argument redished that a policeman or a civil servant has no right to exercise the franchise. As if the policeman and the civil servant ceased to be men as soon as they became officials. As if they had not political sympathies even though they were debauched from exercising them. Again, not only the Civil Service, but the Civil Service officialdom is popularly supposed to be recruited from the most intellectually-cultured of the community. Why, then, should the community be denied the benefit, if any, likely to accrue to it from the political exercise of that intellectual and fostered ability? What must be the condition of a State in which its presumably best minds are perforce silent? Is it fitting that the judge should be gagged where the most ignorant are the most clamorous? That the best intelligence should be stifled where the unemployed and illiterate "bummers" of the lower class are free to utter about twaddle about the "serene heights" (&c.) Is the law above the institution that makes and amends it? We have no sympathy with certain recent acts of Judge Williams. We consider that he practically did descend from the "serene heights" of impartial justice when he allowed his coolness in sentencing prisoners to evaporate, and lent by his judicial utterances an aspect of savagery and bravado to the cold and marble features of unimpassioned retribution. But when Judge Williams, in pursuance of his right as a free man in free country, tells us that the separation of Australia from Great Britain will take place "as surely as the sun will rise to-morrow," and that a contrary opinion is "one which no man can reasonably or honestly believe," we can only commend his clear-sightedness and independence. When he informs a listening Australia that "an irresistible law of evolution makes separation inevitable," we are inclined to endorse the somewhat fulsome remark of the D.T., that it will tend to give the outside world the opinion "that the policy of separation has some genuine following behind it in this colony," and to wish that more of the gentlemen who sustain "a great judicial office" would come from behind the ermine pall of authority and speak the truth, "impugn it who list." Were the example of Judge Williams followed throughout the Australian movement that all the persons out of Heaven or of England would be powerless to resist, and all the domestic distributers of the Melbourne D.T. too feeble to influence. When the judge strains the beautiful clarity of the creed of Christ, let the journalistic parson preach his sensational sermon in the columns of what-soever paper he likes; and we will reprint it. But this will he never do, for the whiff of the cat and the creek of the gallows fit too well the worship of latter-day Mammon.—*Sydney Bulletin*.

PROGRAMME OF THE SHANGHAI AUTUMN RACE MEETING.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY, 5th, 6th, and 7th November, 1888.

Stewards: J. M. Ringer, Esq.; A. McLeod, Esq.; Jno. Macgregor, Esq.; O. Schuffenhauer, Esq.; L. Suider, Esq.; F. C. Bishop, Esq.; W. Howie, Esq. Clerk of the Course—E. H. Gore-Booth, Esq. Secretary—Barnes Dallas, Esq.

FIRST DAY, MONDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER.

THE MALOO PLATE, value, Tls. 100, for China Ponies, weight for inches as per scale, entrance, Tls. 5. Half a Mile.

THE CRITERION STAKES, a sweep-stakes of Tls. 100, with Tls. 100 added, for China Ponies, weight for inches as per scale, second pony to save his stakes. One Mile.

THE MAID-N STAKES, value, Tls. 200 and one-fourth of the entrance fees; second pony to receive one-fourth of the entrance fees; for China Ponies that have never run at any meeting, weight for inches as per scale, entrance, Tls. 10. Three-Quarter of a Mile.

THE RACING STAKES, a Sweepstakes of Tls. 10 each, for China Ponies, weight for inches as per scale, Grifins at date of entry allowed 7lb. One Mile and a Quarter.

THE JOCKEY CUP, value, Tls. 100, for China Ponies that have never won a Race, to be ridden by Jockeys who have never had a winning mount before this Meeting, weight for inches as per scale, entrance, Tls. 5. One Mile.

THE CLUB CUP, value, Tls. 100, added to a Sweepstakes of Tls. 5 each, for China Ponies, weight for inches as per scale, Grifins at date of entry allowed 7lb. Two Miles.

THE SYCEE STAKES, value, Tls. 100, added to a Sweepstakes of Tls. 5 each, for China Ponies, weight for inches as per scale, Grifins at date of entry allowed 7lb. One Mile and a Half.

THE ST. GOTHARD CUP, value, Tls. 100, presented, added to a Sweepstakes of Tls. 5 each, Second Pony to receive 30 per cent., and the Third Pony, 10 per cent., of the Stakes, for China Ponies, being *bona fide* Grifins at date of entry, weight for inches as per scale, winners of a Race 7lb extra. One Mile and a Quarter.

SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER.

THE NORTHERN CUP, value, Tls. 100, for China Ponies, weight for inches as per scale, winners of the Maloo Plate, 10lb. extra, entrance, Tls. 5. Half a Mile.

THE SHANGHAI ST. LEGER, a Sweepstakes of Tls. 15 each, with Tls. 100 added, First Pony to receive 75 per cent.; Second, Pony to receive 15 per cent.; Third, Pony to receive 10 per cent., for China Ponies that have never been raced previous to the 1st January, 1888, weight, 10st. 7lbs. Ponies over 14 hands to carry 3lbs. extra for every inch over, winners of one Race, 5lbs. extra; two or more Races, 10lb. extra. One Mile and Three-Quarters.

THE CHINA CUP, value, Tls. 100, for China Ponies, being *bona fide* Grifins at date of entry, that have never been in Shanghai prior to 1st August last, weight for inches as per scale, winners, 5lb. extra, entrance Tls. 5. One Mile.

THE AUTUMN CUP, value, Tls. 100, for China Ponies, weight for inches as per scale, entrance, Tls. 5. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

THE PAGODA CUP, value, Tls. 150; Second Pony, Tls. 50, for China Ponies, being *bona fide* Grifins at date of entry, weight for inches as per scale, winner of the St. Lezer, 10lb. extra, entrance, Tls. 5. One Mile and a Half.

THE LLAMA MIAU STAKES, value, Tls. 100, for China Ponies, weight for inches as per scale, winners of one Race, 7lb. extra; of two or more Races, 10lb. extra; Grifins at date of entry allowed 5lb. extra, entrance, Tls. 5. One Mile.

THE SHANGHAI STAKES, a forced entry of Tls. 5 for all Ponies entered at this Meeting except those in the Hack Stakes, first Pony to receive 75 per cent.; Second Pony, 15 per cent.; third Pony, 10 per cent., weight for inches as per scale. One Mile and a Half.

THE HACK STAKES, value, Tls. 100, for China Ponies (without the restriction to height specified in Bye-law No. 11th) not otherwise entered at this Meeting, and that have never won a Race, weight, 10st. 12lbs, entrance, Tls. 5. Once Round.

THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.

THE FLYAWAY PLATE, value, Tls. 100, for China Ponies, weight for inches as per scale, entrance, Tls. 5. Seven Furlongs.

THE PARI-MUTUEL CUP, value, Tls. 200, added to a Sweepstakes of Tls. 10 each, Second Pony to receive 30 per cent., and the Third Pony 10 cent. of the Stakes; for China Ponies, weight for inches as per scale, Grifins at date of entry allowed 7lb. winners 7lb. extra. One Mile and a Half.

THE CHAU-SHANG-KUO CUP, value, Tls. —, presented by the Directors and Employees of the C.M.S.N. Co., for China Ponies that have never run at the Meeting in China or elsewhere previous to date of entry at each Meeting. To be won at two consecutive Meetings, or three times in all by Ponies, the *bona fide* property of the same owner or owners; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, Tls. 10; 80 per cent. of the entrance fees to go to the Winner until the Cup is won, when the Second Pony shall receive same; the remaining 20 per cent. to be allowed to accumulate, and the accumulation in excess of Tls. 500 (to be retained for a new Cup) is to be paid to the Winner. Once Round.

THE MANCHU STAKES, a Sweepstakes of Tls. 5 each, with Tls. 100 added, for China Ponies that have run and not won a Race; first pony to receive 70 per cent.; second pony, 20 per cent.; third pony, 10 per cent.; weight for inches as per scale. One Mile and a Quarter.

THE COSMOPOLITAN CUP, value, Tls. 150; second pony, Tls. 50; for China Ponies; weight for inches as per scale; winners at this Meeting of one Race, 7lb. extra; two Races, 12lb. extra; three or more Races, 15lb. extra; entrance, Tls. 10. One Mile and Three-Quarters.

THE CONSOLATION CUP, value, Tls. 100, for Ponies that have run at this Meeting and not won a Race; and been entered otherwise than in the Shanghai Stakes, weight for inches as per scale, entrance, Tls. 5. Once Round.

THE CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES, a forced entry for and open only to winners at this Meeting, optional for the winners of the Consolation Cup and the Hack Stakes, not exceeding 14 hands 3 inches in height, weight for inches as per scale, entrance, Tls. 10, winners of two Races, Tls. 15 extra, of more than two Races, Tls. 40 extra. One Mile and a Quarter.

THE GRAND NATIONAL STEEPCHASE, value, Tls. 150, for China Ponies, weight for inches as per scale, winners of a Steepchase at any previous Meeting in Shanghai, 5lb. extra; non-winners of a Steepchase allowed 3lb. extra; entrance, Tls. 5. Twice Round a Course selected by the Stewards.

Enquiries close on Saturday, 6th October, 1888.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THIS EVENING, the 22nd September, 1888.

THE FIFTY-EIGHTH LILY MINSTRELS will give a GRAND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT, Under the distinguished Patronage of Col. ANDERSON & OFFICERS of the REGIMENT.

Owing to the warm weather the usual CHRISTY RING will be dispensed with.

PROGRAMME: PART I.

Glee, "Row, Boatman, Row," BY THE COMPANY. Sentimental—"Derlinot".....Mr. J. ANDREWS.

Dram—"The Young man".....W. H. GREAVES. Song, (Topical)....."The Young man".....W. H. GREAVES.

Song, (Martial) "Return of the Colors".....E. J. MILLS. Song, (with Banjo accompaniment) "The Nightingale".....F. C. HUTCHBY.

Sentimental—"Eileen's".....C. HOUGH. Song and Dance.....J. WEISS.

Duet, "Laird and Watch".....E. J. MILLS. Song, (Comic) "The one we love".....F. C. HUTCHBY.

Musical Tableau "Messrs. W. H. GREAVES." "Parting".....J. ANDREWS. (Written and Composed by W. H. GREAVES.)

TEN MINUTES INTERVAL.

PART II.

Stump Oration "Hard Luck".....Mr. C. A. PHILLPOTT. Sentimental—"The kind loving Faces at Home".....M. DEEGON.

Song, (Chinese) "Little Ah Sid".....J. ANDREWS. Song, (Comic) "The mystery of a handsome Cab".....W. H. GREAVES.

Sentimental, "My Boy's Birthday".....F. C. HUTCHBY. Song, (Comic) "Too Late".....W. K. WALSH.

Sentimental—"The Fisher-Boatman Child".....C. HOUGH. Song, "The Young man who".....Mr. M. DEEGON.

Comic "Used to live over the".....DEEGON. Variety Step Dancing.....Mr. J. WALSH.

TO CONCLUDE WITH A National "John Bull & his".....Mr. E. J. MILLS. Series "Three Brothers".....GREAVES.

Comic "Introducing".....ANDREWS. Quartette—"Britannia".....HUTCHBY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION: Dress Circle.....\$2. Stalls.....1. Men in Uniform to Stalls, Half-price.

Doors open at 8.30, to commence at 9 P.M.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. KILLY & WALSH'S, LIMITED, where a plan of the house can be seen.

Accompanist.....Mr. GOULBOURN. Stage Manager.....Mr. E. J. MILLS.

Business Manager.....Mr. H. J. FRANCIS.

By kind permission of Col. ANDERSON and Officers, the Band will play during the interval.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1888. [926]

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL. THE Company's Steamship

"MOYUNE," J. S. Hogg, Commander, will be despatched as above on or about the 8th proximo.

This Steamer has superior Passenger Accommodation.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1888



## Auctions.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION,  
No. 410.

THE following Particulars of Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction, to be held on the spot, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 26th day of September, 1888, at 2 P.M., are published for general information.

By Command, **FREDERICK STEWART,**  
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Hongkong, 15th September, 1888. [925]

Particulars of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of September, 1888, at 2 P.M., by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of Forty-three Lots of CROWN LAND, at Mongkok, Kaulung, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 Years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Lot	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Area in Acres	Upset Price
No. 444	Inland	200 200 50 50	10 000	140 1 000
No. 445	Inland	200 200 50 50	10 000	140 1 000
No. 446	Inland	200 200 50 50	10 000	140 1 000
No. 447	Inland	200 200 50 50	10 000	140 1 000
No. 448	Inland	200 200 50 50	10 000	140 1 000
No. 449	Inland	200 200 50 50	10 000	140 1 000
No. 450	Inland	200 200 50 50	10 000	140 1 000
No. 451	Inland	200 200 50 50	10 000	140 1 000
No. 452	Inland	200 200 50 50	10 000	140 1 000
No. 453	Inland	200 200 50 50	10 000	140 1 000
No. 454	Inland	200 200 50 50	10 000	140 1 000
No. 455	Inland	200 200 50 50	10 000	140 1 000
No. 456	Inland	200 200 50 50	10 000	140 1 000
No. 457	Inland	200 200 50 50	10 000	140 1 000
No. 458	Inland	200 200 50 50	10 000	140 1 000
No. 459	Inland	200 200 50 50	10 000	140 1 000
No. 460	Inland	200 200 50 50	10 000	140 1 000
No. 461	Inland	200 200 50 50	10 000	140 1 000
No. 462	Inland	200 200 50 50	10 000	140 1 000
No. 463	Inland	200 200 50 50	10 000	140 1 000
No. 464	Inland	200 200 50 50	10 000	140 1 000
No. 465	Inland	200 200 50 50	10 000	140 1 000
No. 466	Inland	200 200 50 50	10 000	140 1 000
No. 467	Inland	200 200 50 50	10 000	140 1 000
No. 468	Inland	200 200 50 50	10 000	140 1 000
No. 469	Inland	200 200 50 50	10 000	140 1 000
No. 470	Inland	200 200 50 50	10 000	140 1 000
No. 471	Inland	200 200 50 50	10 000	140 1 000
No. 472	Inland	200 200 50 50	10 000	140 1 000
No. 473	Inland	200 200 50 50	10 000	140 1 000
No. 474	Inland	200 200 50 50	10 000	140 1 000
No. 475	Inland	200 200 50 50	10 000	140 1 000
No. 476	Inland	200 200 50 50	10 000	140 1 000
No. 477	Inland	200 200 50 50	10 000	140 1 000
No. 478	Inland	200 200 50 50	10 000	140 1 000
No. 479	Inland	200 200 50 50	10 000	140 1 000
No. 480	Inland	200 200 50 50	10 000	140 1 000
No. 481	Inland	200 200 50 50	10 000	140 1 000
No. 482	Inland	200 200 50 50	10 000	140 1 000
No. 483	Inland	200 200 50 50	10 000	140 1 000
No. 484	Inland	200 200 50 50	10 000	140 1 000
No. 485	Inland	200 200 50 50	10 000	140 1 000
No. 486	Inland	200 200 50 50	10 000	140 1 000
No. 487	Inland	200 200 50 50	10 000	140 1 000
No. 488	Inland	200 200 50 50	10 000	140 1 000
No. 489	Inland	200 200 50 50	10 000	140 1 000
No. 490	Inland	200 200 50 50	10 000	140 1 000
No. 491	Inland	200 200 50 50	10 000	140 1 000
No. 492	Inland	200 200 50 50	10 000	140 1 000
No. 493	Inland	200 200 50 50	10 000	140 1 000
No. 494	Inland	200 200 50 50	10 000	140 1 000
No. 495	Inland	200 200 50 50	10 000	140 1 000

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE following Particulars and Conditions of Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction, to be held on the spot, on

THURSDAY,

the 27th day of September, 1888, at 5 P.M., are published for general information.

By Command, **FREDERICK STEWART,**  
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Hongkong, 15th September, 1888. [911]

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on THURSDAY, the 27th day of September, 1888, at 4 P.M., by Order of His Excellency the Governor of Two Lots of CROWN LAND, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 Years.

No. of Lot	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Area in Acres	Upset Price
No. 64	Inland	200 200 50 50	10 000	140 1 000
No. 65	Inland	200 200 50 50	10 000	140 1 000

## ROSE &amp; CO.

BEG to inform the Residents of Hongkong and Out Ports, as they have disposed of their Business to the HALL & HOLZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, and as they are leaving the colony at an early date, ALL ACCOUNTS owing to them are requested to be paid by the First of October next, and ALL CLAIMS against them to be sent in for collection at once.

ROSE & Co.,  
Hongkong, 21st September, 1888. [929]

## Auctions.

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE following Particulars and Conditions of Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction, to be held on the spot, on

TUESDAY,

the 25th day of September, 1888, at 3 P.M., are published for general information.

By Command, **FREDERICK STEWART,**  
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Hongkong, 15th September, 1888. [910]

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 25th day of September, 1888, at 3 P.M., by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 Years.

No. of Lot	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Area in Acres	Upset Price
No. 63	Inland	200 200 50 50	10 000	140 1 000

## Insurances.

## THE NEGLECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THERE is no feature of our civilised life that strikes a thoughtful man with more force than the neglect of LIFE ASSURANCE. By payment of a small quarterly subscription any man of good health can secure a very large sum to his family in case of premature death, yet hundreds of families brought up in comfort, perhaps in luxury—are left in extreme poverty every year from the bread winner having neglected to assure his life. In the East many a man lives up to his income, knowing well that if death cut him off suddenly, his wife and children would be left almost wholly unprovided for. All this can be prevented by Life Assurance.

## EVERY FACILITY

In connection with Life Assurance Business is afforded by

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE,  
one of the largest and wealthiest of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. Forms of application and all information will be promptly afforded on application to any of the Standard Company's Agents, or to

THE BORNEO COMPANY, Ltd.,  
Agents, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1888. [659]

ECONOMIC FIRE OFFICE, LIMITED,  
LONDON.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,000,000  
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 357,500  
PAID-UP CAPITAL 71,500

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to accept RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

F. NAUDIN & Co.,  
Office, No. 58, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong, 17th September, 1888. [922]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,  
(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000; } \$333,333-35  
EQUITY }  
RESERVE FUND } \$240,000-00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.  
LIF SING, Esq., LO YUUK MOON, Esq.,  
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST,  
Hongkong, 17th December, 1885. [858]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,  
(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES ON GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,  
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,  
NO. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [150]

G. FALCONER & CO.,  
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,  
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,  
CHARTS AND BOOKS,  
No. 48, Queen's Road Central. [654]

## STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS	FROM	DATE DUE	AGENTS
Gléniole	London	September 24th	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Abyssinia	Vancouver	September 25th	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Euphrates	London	September 25th	Russell & Co.
Prometheus	Liverpool	September 25th	Butterfield & Swire.
Glamorganshire	London	September 26th	Adamson, Bell & Co.
City of Sydney	San Francisco	September 26th	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
Beauveue	London	September 28th	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Albany	Vancouver	October 1st	Adamson, Bell & Co.

## STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION	VESSELS	AGENTS	DATE OF LEAVING
London, &c., via Suez Canal	Malwa	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Sept. 26th, at noon.
London, via Suez Canal	Gléniole	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Sept. 26th, at noon.
London, via Suez Canal	Moynine	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	About Sept. 24th.
London, via Suez Canal	Dardanus	Butterfield & Swire.	Sept. 24th, at noon.
London and Hamburg	Cardigan	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About Sept. 28th.
Marseilles, via Saigon, &c.	Melbourne	Messageries Maritimes.	Sept. 27th, at noon.
Bremen, via Port of Call.	Braunschweig	Melchers & Co.	Sept. 27th, at 10 a.m.
Havre and Hamburg, &c.	Iphigenia	Siemssen & Co.	Sept. 30th, at 10 a.m.
San Francisco, via Y'hama	City of Sydney	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Oct. 6th, at 3 p.m.
San Francisco, via Y'hama	Arabic	O. & O. S. S. Co.	Sept. 27th, at 3 p.m.
Vancouver, B.C., via A. &c.	Abyssinia	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Oct. 4th, at 3 p.m.
Sydney, Melbourne, &c.	Gutrie	Russell & Co.	Sept. 25th, at 1 p.m.
Sydney and Melbourne	Tartar	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	About 6th Oct.
Strait and Bombay	Khiva	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Sept. 27th, at noon.
Saloon, Singapore, &c.	Almira	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	About Sept. 28th.
Yokohama, via N'saki, &c.	Ancona	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About Sept. 28th.
Yokohama and Kobe	Aberdeen	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About Sept. 28th.
Nagasaki, Kobe, &c.	Glamorganshire	Adamson, Bell & Co.	September 29th.
Shanghai, Kobe, &c.	Yangtsé	Messageries Maritimes.	About Sept. 25th.
Shanghai	Hydaspes	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Prometheus	Butterfield & Swire.	September 27th.
Amoy and Tamsui	Diamante	Russell & Co.	Sept. 24th, at 4 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy, &c.	Fokien	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Sept. 24th, at 3 p.m.
Coast Ports	Thales	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Sept. 26th, daylight.
	Namoa	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at 9 a.m.

## Intimations.

## NOTICE.

## HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,  
Secretary. [25]

THE HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the PEAK TRAMWAY WAS OPENED for Public Traffic on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May.

WEEK DAYS.

The CARS RUN as follows between ST. JOHN'S PLACE and VICTORIA GAP—

8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.  
12 to 2 P.M. " " half hour.  
4 to 8 " " quarter of an hour.

Down Cars between 8 & 10 A.M. for 1st Class Passengers only.

SUNDAYS.

1 past 12 to 4 past one every quarter of an hour, and from 4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

Single Tickets are sold in the Cars: Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office of MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co., General Managers.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,  
50 & 52, Queen's Road,  
Hongkong, 17th August, 1888. [539]

FOR SALE.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SACCONES SHERRY, PORT, CLARETS, CHAMPAGNE, HOCKS, BURGUNDY, BRANDY, WHISKIES, ALE, STOUT, MACHINERY, COOKING STOVES, SCALES, BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, SEWING MACHINES, SODA WATER MACHINERY, Gas Engines, VELOCIPEDS, HORSES, EMPIRE LUBRICATORS, ICE MAKING MACHINES, BICYCLE WHEELS FOR JINRICKSHAWS.

Apply to

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,  
Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1888. [11]

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE MIKE COAL MINE.

BUNKER COALS can be supplied to any Steamer lying in the harbour or coming alongside the KOWLOON WHARF on application to the Undersigned.

Y. FUKUHARA,  
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1888. [105]

MISSING.

FROM PEDDER'S HILL, A COCKATOO.

The finder will oblige by returning it to the

OFFICE OF THIS PAPER.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1888.

FOR SALE.

GERMAN BEER.

BRÄUEREI "ZUR EICHE," KIEL  
75¢ per Case of 4 Dozen Quarts.  
900 " " " Pilsa.  
EDUARD SCHELLHASS & CO.,  
Sole Agents,  
Hongkong and China.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1887. [465]

NOW READY.

THE PRAYA RECLAMATION SCHEME.

A FULL ACCOUNT of the proceedings in connection with this gigantic undertaking, reprinted from the Hongkong Telegraph. With plan of the city of Victoria, showing the intended Reclamation.

PRICE—ONE DOLLAR.

To be obtained at Messrs. KELL & WALSH, 10, Queen's Road Central, and at Mr. W. BRYANT'S, 10, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 15th July, 1888.

## Intimations.

## INTIMATION.

## F. Blackhead &amp; Co.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS, AND

PROVISION MERCHANTS,

NAVY CONTRACTORS,

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 11, Praya Central.

(Opposite Pedder's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS

for

RAHTJEN'S

GENUINE

COMPOSITION

FOR

THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS

PRESERVATIVE AGAINST

ROTTING, DECAY, &c., OF WOOD.

CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX, CLARETS.

IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE,

LA GRANDE MARQUE.

FLENSBURG STOCKBEE,